

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING WORK PLAN FORM

Performance Measurement is a system for measuring the **results** of public programs.

Why Performance Measurement?

No longer are legislators and funders satisfied with allocating dollars and getting back reports of numbers served and program activities. Performance measurement enables legislators, funding sources, and communities to know what impact the dollars have had i.e. ***what effect or change has resulted from dollars invested and how a person's life or community has been changed.***

Performance measurement starts with "the end in mind" e.g. what do you want to occur as a result of your service?

Performance measurement consists of:

High level outcomes: Desired results in social health or well-being. High level outcomes reflect the longer-term, global effects the program is intended to achieve. e.g. To reduce child abuse and neglect.

Activities: List the key activities/initiatives proposed to achieve the goal(s) and objective(s) of the grant program.

Staff Responsible: Indicate the staff or organizations responsible for carrying out each activity/initiative.

Output: An output is a process measure which describes the conditions under which measurements will be made. This may refer to the timeframe and/or implementation of an activity/initiative, frequency, number of participants, etc. Process measures are *activity focused and contribute to interim outcomes. They do not reflect qualitative outcomes.* E.g. the number of victims participating in support groups or the number of community presentations.

Outcomes: Interim improvements in participant's or community progress towards a high level outcome. Interim outcomes reflect a more immediate or direct effects a program is intended to achieve. Outcomes typically address changes in participant performance/behavior that occur as a result of specific activities. They may include, but are not limited to a change or benefit in behavior, knowledge, skills, attitude, values, or condition.

Outcome Measures: Documents the condition of clients after a service has been provided e.g. increased skills, modified behavior, improved condition. Outcome measures address *qualitative outcomes.*

Outcome measures can include research based instruments with demonstrated reliability and validity, statistics, interviews, observations, rating scales, surveys, focus groups, records, goal attainment, etc.

Performance measurement enables program directors and communities to measure program effectiveness and *demonstrate both quantitative and qualitative* results that contribute to a higher level social outcome.

The offeror may use the statewide measures or may develop measures that are more specific to the needs of their program.

Example:

Strategy



Staff Responsible



Output



Interim Outcome



Outcome Measure

Agency "x" will provide parenting classes for parents known to CPS

John Doe

6 weeks, 2 hour sessions for 10-12 participants, during the period of 6/01/06 – 7/15/07

Parents will use redirection, positive reinforcement & praise to promote desired behavior

80% of parents completing course will use redirection, praise and positive reinforcement as measured by "x" instrument.

Work Plan

FROM ____/____/____ TO ____/____/____ CONTRACTOR NAME _____ CONTRACT # _____

HIGH LEVEL OUTCOME:

ACTIVITIES <i>What the service/initiative does.</i>	STAFF RESPONSIBLE	OUTPUT <i>What program produces. Service frequency, participant numbers, begin/end dates.</i>	INTERIM OUTCOMES FOR CHILD, FAMILY OR COMMUNITY <i>Qualitative results from activity. What difference will the service make?</i>	EVALUATION * <i>Qualitative & Quantitative Outcome Measures</i>

* Outcome measures can include surveys, interviews, rating scales, records, case plan goal attainment, observations, statistics, etc.

